THE BUSTLE

MEMBER OF THE MARION INTERNITY AND PHILISOPHICAL
SHEEP, Venus! daughter of the purple wave,
Unwill on earth thy radiant charms no more.

His maid of beauty to thy coral cave,
Thy peerless reign, alia! too soon is o'er.

Nor longer now we ariless Graces rise,
Your forms in sweet perfection to display;
Love, grace, and beauty, with the goddess dies,
Since now (a more proclaims the "Bustle's" sway.

Hail, hampback'd muse! if such a muse there be,
Of Gods begat or of the briny sea.

Of Gods begat or of the briny sea. List to my song, sweet coddess now attend. And with my verse thy hompiest numbers bi From Helicon, or from Parnassus' height. Look o'er my mage and guide my pen aright. Tell me, ye daughters of the tuneful Nine, If one of you c'er wore a hump behind! If one of you c'er wore a hump behind. Tell me, ye sisters of the graceful Three, If such a hump on one of you there he? Oh say! sweet goddess of the mindle chase, Does such a hump your outward woman grace? Preclaim it, indstress of the resy mern, Does such a hump your outward Eve adorn? Sneak, gentle Hebe, thou fairest of the fair, And if a hump thou hast, sweet goddess tell us wher Hail, beauteous Psychel whom artiess Nature blest, With cleans he for more perfect than the rest: In vain, he moulds the female form divine, if Venus lacks an extra hump behind! In vain, Apollo strikes the timeful lyte, And all the bluss in her prike compute! Even Poets sing, 'bud Tempe's flowery maze, and Gods combine to utter forth her praise! And Gods combine to other forth her praise Ah, no! 'mong all in vain I seek to had. A maid who wears a shapeless hump behind. Proclaim: 't, daughters of the tuneful chair, And touch my song with notes of liquid fire, And routh the Manifest of eliquette, the laws. Extol la mode, and plot of a "flightle's" cause. Hall, beauteous hampl mysterious hastle say! Of flesh and blood, of rags, or bean, or hay, Of flesh and blood, of rags, or bran, or hay, Art thou composed, and doe't thou claim. A local situation and a name? Say whence thou spring, and what thy use and end, And these I promise with my verse to blood. Thou not, indeed, the pride of every helic, Who delights at all to cut us, extra seell. And, by thy and, secret the atmost honor. That feathers, rags or hay, can keep upon her. I know of himses it least a score in all.

That feathers, rags or hay, can beap upon her. I know of himos, at least a score in all, Which have been worn from time immemorial: To wit, the back, the shoulders; and 'tis said, That humps about those the smoothest head. Now, if from these paternity you claim, Then tell me, pray! what's your proper name? Some call thee "Bahoo," "Bunkey," "Tournurt." And others, by at laist a dozen in re. But now, forsooth misself will call thee "Bastle." Which means, you know, to frick about and histle Or move, at least, within so small a compass, As not to raise a riot, row, or rumpus.

Put these aside, in thee alone we find, Or move, at least, within so small a compass, As not to raise a riot, row, or rumpus.

Put these aside, in thee atone we find, Love, crace and hearty, in one keep combin'd. In thee alone, new beauties row and live, Which only art and etupetit can give.

Among the crave, the gay, the sid, or merry, Each maid displays, a hump in Demonarg.

The rich, the poor, tho' duns and debts entrammel, Are found equipped, in a la mode de Camel.

The young, the old, though long since tred of fashion, Alike delight, the extra hump to lash on. In trath, its strange, the Gods should thus mistake, Asd place such beauties on a frome 'y's bock, When Venus sure, this carrie of green should claim, And raise complete, her heady, back, and fame. Hall, wond'noss age's when Nature 's perfect law Resigns the contest to a big of straw. When fashion bold, onders ing every whim, And faste, as fickle as the fleeting wind, Must needs attach an extra hump behind, While youth and beauty, beauting neath the load, Beromes a marty to the laws de mode.

But, spite of these, I'll plead a 'b Bustle's' cause, Becomes a marily to the laws de mode.

But, spite of these, I'll plead a "blustle's" cause,
Exto le mode, and emulate the laws,
The largest bustle, and the shelderest wais!
And if for these, I'm favored by the fair.
I'll add the grace, the manners and the art,
For all are written in that perfect code,
The Laws of Fashion, or in French, la mode.

near one hundred and thirty-four millions, on which, 24 per cent, duty is near twenty-seven millions of dollars. Deduct one and a half millions for the cost of the propositions taken for granted in stance, in one it is proposed to raise revenue beyond twent per cent, before measuring for such increase of taxation. Would it not he more retironal, and certainly more satisfactory to the more rational, and certainly more satisfactory to the country, to lay down cand dry and fairly the delada cattery, to lay down cand dry and fairly the delada cattery, to lay down cand dry and fairly the delada cattery by ustify the call on Congress to adopt this resolution? Even the resolution is twenty from the resolution in the estimates from the Treat and abstract principle which no not deviced—see med, from

this principle, it should in all candor be stated where it was that the fault lay. It is, indeed, to be deduced from, if not admitted by, the avowals of the Senator that new tax. We did not need both items. Both from Kentucky himself, who, in his opening speech on the presentation of these resolutions, distinctly laid to the world give seven inclines in addition to the twenty per two millions in addition This was no more than what he (vir W.) has said at the extra session; and it was even then used by others as a taunt—though it was even them. The tax on tea and collect is concurrence, as a taunt—though it was literally true. It was in consequence of this diversity of policy between Congress.

Their means and their labor must make up the defi-treading in the House, and been sent to the Senate for circumstance in the State of the S as a faint—though it was feeling to the distribution of the distri were made to exceed both estimates and revenue, by appropriations, which created for so long a duration the land fund. A revenue and the propriety of restoring to find a conserve for the land fund. The land fund to exceed both estimates and revenue, by a special legislation, and not at the ballot box.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times. necessity of resorting to such temporary expedients as

Treasury notes.

Mr. W. here entered into details of the rise and progress of the Treasury note system, showing that at the commencement of 1838, the balance on them, then outstanding, was only two millions and nine-tenths; yet in that year, Congress exceeded the estimates thiring the debts of the States. yet in that year, Congress exceeded the estimates thirteen millions by appropriations. He asked, could not the two millions and nine tenths of outstanding bat fance on Treasury notes have been easily extraguished, if such excess of appropriation had not been forced upon the public Treasury. So, in 1830, the year began with a bilance of seven millions and seven tenths; and in 1840, with only two millions and seven tenths. But the excess of appropriation in 1835, being thirteen millions by appropriation in 1835, being thirteen millions and seven tenths. But the excess of appropriation in 1838, being thirteen millions are seven the purpose of paying the debts of the States. The subscriber has sold thus:

Sec. 5. **Provided**, That if, at any time during the existence of this act, there shall be an imposition of duties on imports, inconsistent with the provisions of the set of March, 2, 1823, entitled 'an Act to modity the act of March, 2, 1823, entitled 'an Act to modity the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all others imposing the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all others imposing of the set of th In 1841, with only four millions and sextenths. But the excess of appropriation in 1838, being thirteen millions; in 1839, two millions; and in 1840, three millions; in 1839, two millions; and in 1840, three millions; in 1839, two millions; and in 1840, three millions; in 1839, two millions; and in 1840, three millions; in 1839, two millions; as the amount of taxes is greater on the capenditures were increased by the action of Companies. The expense of consumers. It is a source of the expense of consumers. It is a source of the source of the expense of appropriation in 1838, being thirteen millions; as the amount of taxes is greater on the people, but in the aggregate both are bad in principle. It is altogether contrary to the sprint of the taxing power, to use it so as to build up any one occupation of transh of industry, the interest of one class of the counting of 1841. The four millions and so far from a debt of any kind, there would have been an ample surplus for all contingent would have been an ample surplus for all contingent of the capended off, and so far from a debt of any kind, there would have been an ample surplus for all contingent of the capended off, and so far from a debt of any kind, there would have been an ample surplus for all contingent of the capended off, and so far from a debt of any kind, there would have been an ample surplus for itself. Had Congress forgotten the duties of the capended, and shall so continued in this acts shall be suspensed, and shall so continued in this acts shall be suspensed, and shall so continued in this acts shall be suspensed, and shall so continued in this acts shall be suspensed, and shall so continued in this acts shall be suspensed, and shall so continued in this acts shall be suspensed, and shall so continued in this acts of suspensed and shall so continued in this acts of suspensed and shall so continued in the same shall be removed.

Here the provision is express, that whence a duty in Richmond, respectfully in Richmond, respectfully in Richmond, resp first resolution, had, to the utmost of its ability, adhered to it in the teeth of pressing legislation to depart from protective system, till it broke down under its own ignorant and half-starved laborers of other countries. it, whatever may have been done at this end of Pennvania avenue.

As to retrenchments—had not the late Administration continually urged upon Congress the necessity of retrenchment; and had not the Treasury Department

He next adverted to the arguments on the other side,

Ho next adverted to the arguments on the other side,

Ho willen, can the friends of a protective tariff, who from time to time given specifications of retrenchment, that it was better to raise the taxes, than recall the affirm that a twenty per cent. duty is ruinous to domestic which, though adopted but in part, brought down the lands, because it would tend to keep specie in the counting that it was better to raise the taxes, than recall the affirm that a twenty per cent. duty is ruinous to domestic undustry, be the friends and supporters of this distribuwhich, though adopted but in part, orought down the expenditures, from the inflations in every thing in 1835 and 1836, from twenty five millions, in 1839, to twenty five millions, in 1839, to twenty five and 1840; and, had this policy been persisted in through 1841, would have brought them down to only twenty, and now eighteen millions? And the intention was to come down to seventeen millions, or the last twenty years, have been governed by the fluctures demand higher duties, and less, if it could be done without impairing any import tuations of trade, but the balance remaining in the ant branch of the public service. The object constant country has been five millions more annually since the reign stock interest, the interest of all who wish to ly in view was, by all means, to keep the expenditures turiff has begun to fall, when they were only one and avoid a State Tax, is directly arrayed against the interest. of Government from increasing faster than the ratio of a half and three millions while the tariff was highest. | rest of the "mechanic, manufacturer, and day-laborer,"

increase in population and wealth.

were descending to 8th his and General Jackson's admitted by everyone and one instrations, the average was only twenty-one and one instrations, the average was only twenty-one and an authority that gentlemen opposite must admit. The Senator from Kentucky maintains that the expenditures of this Administration must be limited to twenty-one millions, and with centuagencies to twenty-four, independent of any debt; but Mr. Van Boren's last year was not so much by a million and a half. Yet the Senator from Kentucky proposed to retreach thirteen millions below Mr. Van Buren's last year was not so much by a million and a half. Yet the Senator from Kentucky proposed to retreach thirteen millions below Mr. Van Buren's last year was not so much by a million and a half. Yet the Senator from Kentucky proposed to retreach thirteen millions below Mr. Van Buren's last year was not so much by a million and a half. Yet the Senator from Kentucky proposed to retreach thirteen millions below Mr. Van Buren's last year was not so much year and was only three millions below Mr. Van Buren's last year was not so much year and was only three millions below Mr. Van Buren's last year was not so much year and was only three millions below Mr. Van Buren's last year was not so much year and was only three millions below Mr. Van Buren's last year was not so much year and recommending larger loans. We are millions below Mr. Van Buren's last year was not so much year and recommending larger loans. We are tucky himself promised in his speech at Taylors villed to the propose of the past year, depending upon the data furnished by the proposes, year and recommending larger loans. We are tucky himself promised in his speech at Taylors villed and the propose of the first three quarters of the past year, depending upon the data furnished by the proposes, year and recommending larger loans. We are tucky himself promised in his speech at Taylors villed and the propose of the first three quarters of the past year, depending upon the data furnished by the

left. The details were in his hand for the inspection of

any member.
All should furnish their mite of experience or labor

We come down to seventeen or eighteen millions, if Congress does its duty to the people truly and faithful-dy; and he contended it was better to do so than disturbed by any attempt to raise addition. The nillion and a half of demands, which there is no means to pay, he dishonered at the foreigner has the advantage over the American in a dy; and he contended it was better to do so than disturbed by the whole Union by any attempt to raise addition. The value of the words, each contar has only and of the value belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the distinct of the value belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the distinct of the value belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the distinct of the value belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and then the belonging to it before the duplication; and the content of the value al, and especially protective taxes. Even if necessary outfits!

In such a state of affairs, an attempt to distribute a state of affairs, an attempt to distribute a the duty to one hundred per cent. Should be reduced, and all other officers, twenty or portion of the revenue, the whole of which is insuffi twenty-five per cent. He would personally suffer any cent for the wants of the General Government, is in losing his advantage over the foreigner, till he finds an additional data is necessary. This will account for such privation sooner than resort to additional taxation effect, an attempt on the part of the States to violate additional duty is necessary. This will account for

nineteen millions this year, or allowing for contingen- cannot exist. cies and a surplus, twenty two and a half millions,

from the Senator, as so much of the debt had been discredited and sent back, and the payment of interest wisdom and of nativities for the credited and sent back, and the payment of interest unfortunately suspended on so much more. Deduct, in the Union, to at once put a stop to this system of theu, seven millions for this, and add sixteen millions for the difference of the fifteen per cent and the amount to be account. TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS--2d SessionSECTION OF Mr. WOODBURY SPECIA.

In Senate - Toursday, Murch 10.

Mr. WOODBURY observed that he was friendly to most of these resolutions, and especially those in favor of retreachment. His object in rising was, not to oppose them indiscriminately, but to bring forward fiels, and try to show the errors in a few of the items embodied in late official reports, with a view of furnishing a more correct data for decision than that upon which more correct data for decision than that upon which more corrected data for decision than that upon which more corrected and the damount to be assessed for dutes, would be one hundred and twelve millions, assessed for dutes, would be one hundred and twelve millions. Add to his, for the average increase of the exports the next six years, being twelve per cent, which he counts and the dution that a dillor of this annuity.

The Laws of Fashion, or in French, la mode.

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Add to his, for the average increase of the exports the mode to this annuity.

The undersigned feel it their duty to earnestly recomment that policy of the Legislature to enter their solemn protest.

The undersigned feel it their duty to earnestly recomment that policy of distributing the public revenue, and the Legislature to enter their solemn protest.

The undersigned feel it their duty to earnestly recomment that policy of distributing the public revenue, and the Legislature to enter their solemn protest.

The undersigned feel it their duty to earnestly recomment that policy of distributing the public revenue, and the public revenue, and the public revenue, and the public revenue, and especially to record their dissent to a system so distributing the public revenue, and especially to record their dissent to a sys

the land fund, to avoid the necessity for taxation to that helping the laborer—and after the scrip is taken up, it amount. He maintained that the power granted in the constitution over the public lands, was a power to sell them, and not to give them away. He would take up, the foreign scrip issued to private considerable and to take up, the foreign scrip issued to private considerable that the power granted in the must go into railroad stocks, and to pay interest on, and to take up, the foreign scrip issued to private considerable the land fund, because there was no authority in

speech of that time, represented truly the horrors and majority of the committee, "to drive the farmer, the desolation which hung over the country under that mechanic, and the day-laborer into competition with the

Here he quoted the tables of imports and exports on for the moment a single duty is raised, the stipend is The real expenditures of the first four years of Gen this subject. The movements of specie depended on gone. Jackson's administration, averaged only fourteen mil-lions, differing not more than one million from Mr. and exchanges of products, augmented the amount of Adams's, and none from the ratio of increase of popula-specie. Restrictions, mere barter, the lowest state of tion. Both were somewhat too high in certain respects.

And what happened in the last your years of General Jackson's administration? Did not Congress by apmedium—specie, or its equivalent—was eighteen to THE TRUTH. propriating beyond the average increase, and the annual twenty dollars per head; but in Spain and in Russia. estimates offered, of only fifteen or sixteen millions, ex- less commercial, it was only four to six dollars per head. Copy the following from a late number of the estimates offered, of only fifteen or sixteen millions, ex- less commercial, it was only four to six dollars per head. Copy the following from a late number of the estimates offered, of only fifteen or sixteen millions, ex- less commercial, it was only four to six dollars per head. Copy the following from a late number of the estimates offered, of only fifteen or sixteen millions, ex- less commercial, it was only four to six dollars per head. Copy the following from a late number of the estimates offered, of only fifteen or sixteen millions, ex- less commercial, it was only four to six dollars per head. Copy the following from a late number of the estimates offered, of only fifteen or sixteen millions, ex- less commercial, it was only four to six dollars per head. Copy the following from a late number of the estimates offered, of only fifteen or sixteen millions, ex- less commercial, it was only four to six dollars per head. Copy the following from a late number of the estimates offered, of only fifteen or sixteen millions, ex- less commercial, it was only four to six dollars per head. Copy the following from a late number of the estimates offered, of only fifteen or sixteen millions, ex- less commercial, it was only four to six dollars per head. Copy the following from a late number of the estimates up the expenditures to upwards of twenty nine millions ing us up, and pursuing the Chinese or Japanese policy it, verbatim at literatim.

gress, would have been but twenty one millions, and hity times greater than the increase of exports from Inwere descending to eighteen. But taking the whole twelve descending to eighteen. But taking the whole twelve years of both his and General Jackson's admitwelve years of both his and General Jackson's administrations, the average was only twenty one and oneinstrations, the average was only twenty one and one-

those of 1841, and but about nineteen millions are left for this year, and the next one and a half millions less to fall several millions short of the expenditures of the

in times like these. He then gave details of his pro-jects of reduction. Their solemn cession of the power of raising revenue to the United States; and to take back that important tection, from 1815 to 1828. They were always behind After this, he went to the probable means to meet provision of the Constitution without which the Union the very laws made for their protection. In spite of

without more taxes. They might be computed from the exports or imports.

He alluded to the estimate of the Senator from Kentucky as to the average exports of the country for the dition of humble annuitants upon its bounty, while then is a certain measure of protection.

What the states are described as having exploded, has taught them the dition of humble annuitants upon its bounty, while then is a certain measure of protection to the last six years, being one hundred and three and a half mellions, and calculating the revenue from that to this, he had added hifteen per cent for profit outwards, and deducted ten millions for interest of the debts of the States, or become edious by its exact. The states of the debts of the states of the stat

for the fifteen per cent and the amount to be assessed capidity on the part of the States by refusing to re-for duties, would be one hundred and twelve millions ceive a dollar of this annuity.

But it is plain, from the terms of the clause quoted weight.

But it is plain, from the terms of the clause quoted above, that no duty exceeding twenty per cent. can be

If then, there is any desire for discriminating duties

We copy the following from a late number of the

m his last year, for no other purpose apparently, in the suppose second of the purpose and suppose second of the purpose apparently in the suppose second of the purpose and suppose second of the purpose apparently in the suppose second of the purpose apparently in the suppose second of the purpose apparently, in the suppose second of the purpose apparently, in the suppose second of the purpose apparently, in the suppose second of the purpose apparently in the suppose second of the purpose apparently in the suppose apparently

manufacturer. Thus, if a yard of English cloth cost two All should furnish their mite of experience or labor to prevent the necessity of additional loans or taxes in the present embarrassed condition of the country. This was his project, his contribution. We have had generalities enough; we must go to particulars, or accomplish nothing.

Take these abolitions and reductions of expense from the U. S. is millions of dollars in debt; all the sources of the increase of currency; or increase of currency; or in proportion to the increase of currency; or in the contribution. these laws, foreigners were still maintaining with them It must operate at both ends to destroy the harmony a successful competition; and they thought that the cause of the difficulty was insufficient protection .-

because it consists principally of paper, or at least a currency far cheaper than that of France, which is almost exclusively metallic, yet it is far dearer than that of the United States, and has been since 1815; and this is the principal cause of the disappointment to which our manufacturers have been doomed in relation to tariffs. No tariff has been high enough, because the highest has not been sufficient to overcome the obstacle presented by our cheap currency. The remedy, therefore, is to render our currency dearer than that of England, if all other elements of manufacturers of the forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

William Pare, against
Samuel G. Thornton and Edwin Lunsford, Defendants: The defendant, Samuel G. Thornton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered. That the said defendant appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Court house, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this ordered. That the said defendant appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Court house, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this ordered. The court house, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this ordered. The court house, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this ordered. The forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the foot day of the court, and the rules of this Court, and

thereby justify the call on Congress to adopt this response to the propertion of the control of

Political Movements - Arrangements are in progress in Washington, it is reported, for the purpose of bringing Mr. Clay out for the Presidency in the month of April. He is to be nominated by the State Convention in N. York, about the middle of next month. North Carolina as early as practicable. The politicians have not yet

J. W. RANDOLPH & CO., BOOKSELLERS-Richmond, Virginia.



d change for new. I W RAYDOLPH & Co.

STAMMERING CURED.-Persons afflicted with the above D disease can be relieved in from one to three days, by making personal application to E. G. Briggs, corner of 12th and F streets, w doors below the Whig Office.

N. B.—No charge made unless relief obtained.

Feb. 22 Riggs will leave this city about the 20th April.

ANUASTER, DENBY & CO., Commission Merchants, offer for sale, in store, on accommodating terms:—260 hids, strictly prime Attakapas Sugars
100 do, fair New Orleans do.
60 do, St. Crotx and P. Rico do.
250 boxes and bhis. New York patent and Philadelphia double

and single loaf, and powdered and crushed Sugars
250 bags Rio, old Java and St. Domingo Coffee
100 blds, and tierres West India Molasses
260 bbls. New Orleans
do. 0000 lbs. Bacon, part prime sides 15 pipes 30 balf 20 qr. casks Cog. Brandy—part imported via Charleston 25) boxes mould Candles

20 qr. casks)
25) boxes mould Candles
100 de. Soap
20 sacks Languedoc Almonds
100 boxes Ruisins
20 bales Mexican Moss
5 casks Winter strained Lamp Oil
With a large and complete assortment of Spring Hill Cotton
Yarns, so well known for their quality.

Old London Particular, Sercial, and other Madeira Wines,

our own importation
Champargue, Hork and Caret Wines,
And have afloat, duity expected:—
570 hids, Attakapas and New Orleans Sugars
459 bbts. do. Molasse
Feb. 17 BARGAINS IN DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c.

R. H. JENKINS has received and opened, R. 163 bales and cases of the following cheap Shirtings, Shee ings, and Oznaburgs: 22,009 yards brown Shirtings, 3.4 yd wide, 64c. 22,009 do. do. do. yard wide, at 8 and 10 cents 5,000 do. fine do. do. 124 cts. 5,000 do. do. do. 11 do. 124 cts. 2,009 do. do. do. 14 do. 15.

11 yards and 12 yard wide bleached Shirtings, at 1s. and 181

onts Cotton Sheetings, very heavy, measuring 3 yards wide, no seam, Cotton Oznaburgs, at 9 and 10 cents Persons can be supplied with the above goods by the piece yard, and to those wanting by the bale, at reduced prices,

R. H. JENKINS'.

INFIRMARY OF THE RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE Persons laboring under diseases of any kind, not contagious, are admitted in this institution at the following rates:

For any period not exceeding six weeks, white patients at \$5 per week, colored do at \$4. For any period exceeding six weeks a deduction of \$1 per week is made in every case.

The above charges include board, nursing, medicines, medical attendance, surgical operations, and every necessary attention the patient may require. We exit a charges are made in any case.

There are separate wards for the different classes of patients, and the accommodations are ample and complete in every respect.

Spect.

Two of the Professors of the College visit the Institution daily, one having charge of the Surgical wards and the other of the Medical. The lying in ward is under the charge of the Professor of Obstetrics. In all important cases the Faculty of the College are Gentlemen sending servants from the country to the infirmary

are expected to give a city reference. Letters should be address ed to the President of the Infirmary. IN CHANCERY.—Viborista:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Caroline, on the 7th day of February, 1842; William Pare, against

Commissioner's Office, Richmond, 28th February, 1848. The parties concerned will take notice, that I have appointed a further day, the 4th day of April next, for their attendance at my office, in the city of Richmond, on which day, by 10 o'clock, A.M., they are hereby notified to attend, with their accounts, and the evidence necessary to enable me to perform the duties required by the foregoing decree.

M., they are necessary to enable in-the evidence necessary to enable in-quired by the foregoing decree.

JOHN SHORE, Commissioner, 97—w4w IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's of fice of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Henrico and City of Richmond, on the Chancery side, the seventh day of Pebruary, 1849:

George W. Randolph, adm. of Lewis Randolph, Plaintiff:

against John Heth, John Smith Nicholas, and another, Defendants:

John Heth, John Smith Nicholas, and another. Defendants:
The defendants above-named not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing, by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonweath: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear at the Rules to be held on the first Monday in May next and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City.

A Copy—Teste,
WM. G. SANDS, Clerk.

88—w8w.

IN CHANCERY.—Vindisia:—At a Court of Monthly Session, held for King William county, at the Court-house, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1842;
Samuel Patterson and Susan Patterson, Complainants:

Samuel Patterson and Susan Patterson,

against
Philip, I-sane, John B., Robert and Richard Patterson, Thomas
B. Dunn and Sarah B. his wife,
The defendants, Robert and Richard Patterson, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act
of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country; It is ordered. That the said defendants do appear here on
the first day of the next March term and answer the bill of the
plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in
some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two
months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

Copy—Teste,

EO. POLLARD, Circle.

E—w&w

RO. POLLARD, Crek.

19 seful in mastication. He will ions on the Teeth, both for their tree on Main street, a few doors because on Main street, a few doors because on Main street, a few doors because of Main street, and ministrator of William Bell Rand Bell, and Bezekiah R. Anderson in his own right, and Hezekiah R. Anderson and Maley W. Robertson, Administrators of Archer Robertson, William Boll Robertson, William Robertson, Main Street, and Main streets of Milliam Robertson, Milliam Robertson, William Robertson, Milliam R and 12th days of April next, at the Red House, in Charlotte county, Virginia, take the deposition of John Garrett and others; and on the 21st and 22nd days of April next, at the Tavern of Henry Dunavant, in Buckingham county, take the deposition of Pemberton Dunavant and others, and on the 22d of April next, at the tavern of William Newton. In Buckingham, take the deposition of Joseph Childress and others: and on the 26th and 27th days of April next, at the tavern of Mrs. Person, at Prince Edward Courthouse, take the deposition of John A. Scott and others, to be rend as evidence in a Chancery cause depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Powhatan, in which suit myself and wife are plaintiffs, against Archibald A. Campbell, Administrator of William Bell, and others, defendants.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT B. GIBSON.

This 26th day of February, 1842.

J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers. МАММОТН SCHEME.

60,000 dollars-25,000 dollars, 15,000 dollars-12,000 dollars-10,000 dollars, 10 of \$1,500, 20 of \$1,200, 50 of \$1,000. VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 12, 36 be determined by the drawing of the Union Lottery, Class No. 14, 4, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 19th.

1 grand capital of \$90,000 | 10 prizes of \$1,500 | 10 25,000 20 15,000 50 12,000 50 10,000 133 do. (any 3 nos.) \$7.40

9,000 prizes of 6,666 65 5,060 130 3,000 | 260 2,000 | 4225 4,160 (1st or 2d drawn number) prizes of \$30 5,240 (3d 4th or 5th drawn number) 25 5,640 (any other drawn number) 21 78 number lottery—13 drawn balls Tickets only \$20—haives \$10—quarters \$5— Certificate of Section of the Whole 4,160 78 number lottery—13 drawn bastots.
Tickets only \$20—halves \$10—quarters \$25—eightin \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 26 Wholes \$250
Do. do. 26 Ilalves 140
Do. do. 26 Quarters 70
Do. do. 26 Eighths 25
Tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above

magnificent scheme constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the office of the Managers, on Main, 2d door below corners Main and 14th streets, Richmond. Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be set to all who order from us. Address J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers, Richmond, Fe. Feb. 12

WILLIAM P. RITCHIE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Recknowd, Fo. Office for the present with Dr. Ritchie, on Main street, about the Banks.

POWHATAN HOUSE.—The proprietor returns his sin

POWHATAN HOUSE.—The proprietor returns his smore thanks to the public generally, for the very liberal encounties ment he has received since he has been engaged in Keeping the Powhatan House, (now more than 15 years,) and hopes by storely attending to the comfort of his visitors, to merit and receive a continuance of their fayor. Having in 1856 increased his charge for Transient visitors to \$2 per day, in consequence of the high price of provisions, he now feels it his duty to reduce it to \$1.50. The provisions generally have fallen; from and after this day, single dinner 75 cents, breakfast, supper or lodging 50 cents each.

PHILIP DUVAL, Js.

24-50. 1849

N EGRO HIRING, &c.-I shall continue to hire out Serva sell Produce, and collect Debts, in this city and the ad-ing counties, including the town of Petersburg. ROBERT HILL.

Office on Cross Street, by Bell Torers, Richmond, Dec. 9th, 1841

Richmond, Dec. 9th, 1841

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, 11th February, 1842;

A UGUSTUS ARSELL, of the city of Richmond, having fileds A pecition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is ordered. That all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Augustus Arsell show cause to the Court, on the 22d day of March next, why the said Augustus Arsell he not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf, and that a copy this order he published in the newspapers, according to the 22d and 24th Rules of Court.

A Copy—Teste, of Court.
A Copy—Teste,
HENRY GIBSON, Cit.

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virgin is 16th February, 1842:

LEVI DEDERER, of the city of Richmond, having filed a partition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is used dered. That all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Levi Dederer show cause to the Court, on the 21d day of March near why the said Levi Dederer be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that a copy of this cose be published in the newspapers, according to the 22nd and 24m Rules of Court.

A Copy—Teste,

Feb. 17.

BENRY GIBSON, Cis.

Feb. 17. Feb. 17

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virgin is

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia-16th February, 1842:

JAMES W. GAINES, of the city of Richmond, having filed a petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, it is ordered. That uit persons claiming to be creditors of the still James W. Gaines show cause to the Court, on the 23d day of March next, why the said Jas. W. Gaines be not declared a Bank-rupt jurisumly to the act of Coogress in that behalf and that: rupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that copy of this order be published in the newspapers, according to the 22nd and 21th Rules of Court.

A Copy—Teste, HENRY GIBSON, Cir. Feb. 17

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

2nd March, 1842:

ANDREW HARRIS, of the Borough of Norfolk, having filed a
Apetition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is
ordered, That all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Asdrew Harris show cause to the Court, on the 4th day of Agra
next, why the said Andrew Harris be not declared a Bankrupt,
pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that a copy of
this order be published in the newspapers, according to the 2nd
and 2th Rules of Court.

and 24th Rules of Court. A Copy-Teste, HENRY GIBSON, Clk.

March 3

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virgina. 2nd March, 1842:

Nelson Cory, of the Borough of Norfolk, having filed apertition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is ordered. That all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Nelson Cory show cause to the Court, on the 4th day of April next, why the said Nelson Cory be not declared a Bankrupt, prissuate to the act of Congress in that behalf; and that a copy of this order be published in the newspapers, according to the 22nd and 28th Rules of Court.

A Copy—Teste,

HENRY GIBSON, Cik.

March 3

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, 2nd March, 1842:

WILLIAM WOODWARD, of the Borough of Norfolk, having filed a petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankruja it is ordered. That all persons claiming to be creditors of the said William Woodward above search the control of the said William Woodward show cause to the Court, on the 4th day of April next, why the said William Woodward be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf, and that a copy of this order be published in the newspapers, according to the 22nd and 24th Rules of Court.

A Copy-Teste, HENRY GIBSON, Cik.

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, 2nd March, 1842:

WILLIAM A. TUFTS, of the Borough of Norfolk, having filed a petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupf It is declared, That all persons claiming to be creditors of the said William A. Tufts show cause to the Court, on the 4th day of April next, why the said William A. Tufts be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that hehalf, and that a copy of this order be published in the newspapers, according to the 22nd and 24th Rules of Court.

A Copy—Teste, A Copy-Teste, HENRY GIBSON, Cik.

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia RICHARD J. GREGORY, of the town of Portsmouth, having

RICHARD J. GREGORY, of the town of Portsmouth, having filed a petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupi. It is ordered. That all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Richard J. Gregory show cause to the Court, on the 4th day of April next, why the said Richard J. Gregory be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf, and that a copy of this order be published in the newspapers, according to the 22nd and 24th Rules of Court.

A Cony—Teste. A Copy—Teste, HENRY GIBSON, Cl.

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia

JOHN McDONOUGH, of the city of Richmond, having filed a petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt it is ordered. That all persons claiming to be creditors of the said John McDonough show cause to the Court, on the 23d day of March next, why the said John McDonough be not declared a Bankrupt. Bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behalf and that a copy of this order be inserted in the newspapers, accorder to the 22nd and 24th Rules of Court. A Copy-Teste, HENRY GIBSON, Clk.

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginal 2nd March, 1812;

ROBERT S. BERNARD, of the Borough of Norfolk, having the American Court of the Borough of Norfolk, having the American Court of the Borough of Norfolk, having the American Court of the Court of th

Third a petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankru. It is ordered, That all persons claiming to be creditors of the skobert S. Bernard show cause to the Court, on the 4th day April next, why the said Robert S. Bernard be not declared Bankrun. Eursmant to the act of Conserve in that hebalicat Bankrupt, pursuant to the act of Congress in that behali ad-that a copy of this order be inserted in the newspapers, accorder to the 22nd and 24th Rules of Court. HENRY GIBSON, CIA

ORANGE LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale the Trad Land on which I reside, adjoining the lands of the law President Madison and Judge Barbour, and situated with a miles of Orange Court-house, eight miles of the Gordonsville Virginia. The tract contains 420 acres, about one third of wis well timbered, and good tobacco land—the balance is craand in such a state of improvement as now to produce good to corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. It is also well adapted to grass. considerable preparation has been made for a large copper and tobacco. If the farm should be disposed of by the March, immediate possession will be given, and the gra-grain, &c., sold with it. This farm has on it a confer grain, &c., soin with it. This farm has on it a common dwelling house and the usual out buildings. The site on with the dwelling house stands its elevated and commanding, and health and society of the neighborhood unsurpassed by any breath. Apply to the subscriber, near Liberty Mills, Orange of ty, Va.

JAMES M. MACO Feb. 15

Peh. 15

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of a Deed of Trust, exempted to the subscribers by Nixison Watkins, bearing date the 17th Navest ber, 1841, and dily recorded in the Uerk's Office of the Count of Goschland, for certain purposes therein mentioned, will, on the 18th day of March, the present year, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, Sandary excepted, at 11 o'clock, A. y. at Bendover, near Dover Mills, in the county of Goochland, por ceed to sell, publicly, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following Slaves, to wit: Jacob, James, Frederick, Royall, Arthar, Judjenima, Betsy and child. Also, a miscellaneous and law Lingry, some household Furniture, and two broad Marcs, of the set stock. The most of the Slaves are very valuable. The ritle is the above property is believed to be indisputable, but we will warrant such only as is vested in us by the deed.

P. GUPERANT, GEO. W. II stalls

March 19

WATCHMAKER'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS—Watch makers can be furnished with all kinds of Tools and Materials at the subscriber's store, comprising—files of the vances kinds used by the trade, bench vices, pin vices, hand vices, hand mers, blow pipes, screw drivers, plyars, cutting nippers, screw collets, drill stocks, broaches, tool handles. Also, all kinds of watch glasses, consisting of lunette, patent, flat and platin, ministry for clocks and watches, watch dials, jewels for leves, chain hooks, best watch oil, fusee chains, verges, gold and great watch hands, second hands, tweers, steel wire, acales and weights, etc.

C. GENNET, opposite the Bell Turris.

Jan 27 weights, etc. Jan 27 Female Seminary, at Oak Grove, Caroline county, Va

Female Seminary, at Oak Grove, Caroline county, but I young Ladies, at his residence, two miles East of White Chimmeys, Caroline county, will be continued, the ensuing very under the direction and tuition of Mr. Dunton and his Ladyrouse on the 15th of December, allowing the month of August for vacation.

The course of studies will embrace the branches of a thorough practical, finished English education, including the Lain and French lauguages. The domestic management of the young ties will experience to the rehood. The teachers possess the advantages of many years successful experience in the called upon in

dies will devolve chiefly upon the Mistress of the scale reachers possess the advantages of many years successful repercession, and will take pleasure (if called upon) it producing satisfactory testimonials of moral fitness and literary competency.

The location is elevated and healthy—not a case of sickness are consistent of the second consistency. has occurred at the place during the past year. The boilding are new and erected expressly for the accommodation of boarding Pupils

Pupils

Terms (half payable in advance.)

For Board, Washing, and Tuition in English branches, \$10\text{\text{L}}

Tuition in Latin and French, an extra charge.
Lessons may be taken in Music, at the Master's charge.
Lesch pupil must furnish herself with towels and light.
Address (post paid) White Chimneys P. O., Caroline county,
Address (post paid) White Chimneys P. O., Caroline county,
T. O., To avoid importunities from any quarter, it is decided

P. S.—To avoid importunities from any quarter, it is decided by the county of the payable here, that, under no circumstances, will lade be

P. S.—To avoid importunities from any quart proper to state here, that, under no circumstant dmitted as pupils.

Oct. 29